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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

### NOTES

D'ANETHAN, BARONESS ALBERT. *Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan*. Pp. 471. Price, \$4.25. New York: McBride, Nast & Co., 1912.

BACON, E. M., and WYMAN, M. *Direct Elections and Law Making by Popular Vote*. Pp. iv, 167. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1912.

Short manuals of this sort reach a number of people who would not read a larger book. Fifty pages are devoted to discussing the contrast in theory and working between the Swiss, the early American, and the later American forms of the initiative and referendum. Unfortunately almost one-half of this space is devoted to general discussion of development which is out of place in a book of such summary character. The rest of this chapter is almost entirely drawn from Oberholtzer's volume on "The Initiative and Referendum in America." The outline of the spread of direct legislation is clearly drawn.

The second and third chapters covering half the book are devoted to the recall and commission government for cities, material not indicated by the title. The chapter on the recall is summarized from Oberholtzer and Beard and Shultz's "Documents on the State-Wide Initiative, Referendum and Recall." The discussion of commission government is too brief to leave even an outline in the reader's mind. The last chapter and the only one which has claim to originality discusses the degree to which preferential voting has been adopted in America and the changes now urged by advanced reformers. In the appendix are given some fac-similes of referendum ballots.

Those who wish a brief review of the field covered will find this book useful. For the student who wishes a thorough account, the volume offers little that is not easily available in standard authorities.

BALCH, WILLIAM M. *Christianity and the Labor Movement*. Pp. 108. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Sherman, French & Co., 1912.

We are fond of saying—we of the Church—that labor does not understand the Church, but we are not quite so ready to admit, as certainly we should, that the Church does not understand labor; that there is, in short, mutual misunderstanding.

It may be seriously questioned whether labor's unfamiliarity with the Church is as great as is the ignorance of the Church regarding labor. The pronouncement four years ago of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ on the Church and modern industry was perhaps the very first notable attempt, by the Church, to set forth the common ground and interdependence of organized religion and organized labor, and to suggest, rather vaguely, a joint program for advance. But catholic as was that pronouncement and sweeping as were its terms as to the breadth of the Church's sympathy, yet it presented little, if any, of the viewpoint of organized labor; in fact, it was not purposed so to do.

Dr. Balch in his volume renders a distinct service. Comprehensively, yet concisely; truthfully, yet sympathetically; with adequacy of statement, yet with economy of language, he introduces labor to the Church—and he grounds the roots of labor in the fundamentals of religion. Conversely, the Church is made known to labor.

The book is in the best sense practical. The realm of the stars is not invaded to garment thought, yet there is felicity of expression throughout. It is a working man's book, whether the workman be of the study, the shop or the office; and it has a direct appeal to all men who are really interested in the vital problems of these days of social and religious readjustment.

BATESON, W. *Biological Fact and the Structure of Society*. Pp. 34. Price, 35 cents. New York: Oxford University Press, 1912.

This booklet is the Herbert Spencer lecture delivered at The Examination Schools at Oxford February 28, 1912, and is an attempt to evaluate the biological aspects of civilization. The argument is the enlargement of the general proposition that environmental selection of adaptable variations of physiological and psychological types is that upon which all permanent and stable institutions are founded. It is therefore inevitable that the right and safe direction of social progress must be based upon biological observation and experiment. Students of eugenics will find the article stimulating and suggestive.

BEROLZHEIMER, FRITZ. *The World's Legal Philosophies*. Pp. liv, 490. Boston: Boston Book Company, 1912.

This volume is the second in the Modern Legal Philosophy Series edited by a committee of the Association of American Law Schools. The series was instituted in response to the seeming need of the legal profession, for instruction in "the technic of legal analysis and legal science in general." A year was spent in collecting material by the committee of five. Suggestion and advice were given by many masters in leading foreign universities. The result is unquestionably a collection of unique character and value. The present volume is a comprehensive, historical review of world philosophies, treated from the special viewpoint of juristic thought. No significant theoretical tendency is neglected from that revealed in the earliest civilization of the Orient to the generalizations of recent economic, sociological and general evolutionary philosophers and schools. The treatment is somewhat insular in its emphasis on German thought; but this is so catholic and so representative of varying tendencies that one would have great difficulty in finding a better outline history of thought than is to be found here. There is little effort at interpretation; and the almost endless array of topics treated gives rise to a tantalizing brevity of treatment in individual instances. But, after all, these are only defects of a comprehensiveness that will stimulate readers to deeper research.

BLOUNT, J. H. *The American Occupation of the Philippines*. Pp. xix, 664. Price, \$4.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

BOWMAN, I. *Forest Physiography*. Pp. xxii, 759. Price, \$5.00. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY. *The International Mind*. Pp. 121. Price, 75 cents. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912.

The five addresses comprised within this book are devoted to the task of teaching our American people to "think internationally," even as Washington, Hamilton and their colleagues taught their contemporaries to "think continentally;" and as continental thinking was a prerequisite to the formation of the American Union, so international thinking is a prerequisite to the development of a family of nations in which an international judiciary shall take the place of warfare and national armaments in the settlement of disputes between nations.

This international thinking is looked to as the basis of an international public opinion which will act as the chief power, moral or physical, in the enforcement of international justice; and it is looked to, also, as the basis of a rational frame of mind which will put an end to the hysterical, emotional insanity which has been causing national armaments to increase by leaps and bounds.

The need for this international mind is illustrated in these lectures by references to the Anglo-German panic of recent months, and to sundry other ludicrous, or tragic international phenomena; the chief burden of teaching it to the world, by precept and example, is laid upon the shoulders of the United States of America: *noblesse oblige*; and its potency in putting an end to the world-old scourge of warfare is argued with all the luminous cogency for which the eloquent author of the addresses is so justly famous.

CLARK, J. B., and JOHN M. *The Control of Trusts*. Pp. ix, 202. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The revised edition of Professor Clark's "Control of Trusts" is in the estimation of the reviewer a very considerable improvement over the earlier volume. Barring chapter iii, which deals principally with tariff revision, and chapter iv, devoted in large measure to railway regulation, the volume contains much that deserves careful consideration by those studying trust regulation. The greater portions of the two chapters just mentioned are unnecessary and add little or nothing to the really valuable suggestions that are contained in other parts of the book.

Professor Clark desires to prevent the crushing of efficient competitors by the trusts (chap. v). He has specified only two of the methods used, *i. e.*, local price cutting and factors' agreements. The fact that these are only two devices out of many and that the author has taken no cognizance of the effect of the Miles Medical Company decision upon the factor's agreement, does not detract from the soundness of the general conclusion that if we are to have any competition these methods must be eliminated.

The most important chapter is the seventh on Constructive Competition. Here the argument is against the legalizing of pools and agreements, price fixing and other steps involving a recognition of monopoly as the guiding business principle. Several constructive suggestions are also offered, among which the reviewer found most interesting that permitting the holding company to hold stocks for investment only (pp. 150-51). It is felt that Professor Clark's condemnation of the oil, tobacco and powder dissolutions is premature, while the necessity of his proposed commission (p. 175) is seriously questioned. The volume is a strong brief for competition.

CLOPPER, EDWARD N. *Child Labor in City Streets*. Pp. ix, 280. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The author feels after an earnest and sufficient study of the question, that child labor in the city streets should not only be regulated but should be absolutely forbidden. After a discussion of the general problem, and investigation of the various types of street traders, the effect of street work on the children engaged in it and the failure of the attempts to regulate the evil, he reaches the conclusion that absolute prohibition is necessary. The author feels that no real good can result from the continuation of this form of child labor as great harm results to the child. The practicability of having older persons sell newspapers and deliver messages is carefully considered and this solution of the question appears advisable. "Social workers have returned a true bill against street work by children. What will the verdict of the people be?" (p. 158). The material of the subject of street trading has been covered and the book contains copious extracts from the reports of investigations and from the opinions of child labor experts. The bibliography is complete. The appendices contain copies of the best laws that have been enacted and copies of badges and forms that are being used. The book should become a valuable handbook for all who are interested in the question of child labor and should help remedy the unsatisfactory conditions with which it deals.

COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION, CANADA. *Sea Fisheries of Eastern Canada*. Pp. 212. Ottawa: Mortimer Company, 1912.

The Committee on Fisheries, Game and Fur-Bearing Animals of the Canadian Commission on Conservation has published this very valuable and interesting volume of papers and discussions, treating of Canada's fisheries, as the proceedings of a meeting in Ottawa, June 4 and 5, 1912. Maps and charts of the areas of location and the annual productions are distributed throughout the volume. While it seems that the fisheries show a marked decline during the last twenty years, the work of the conservation commission will, it is hoped, find the means not only to arrest this decline, but to assure a rapid and continued development from year to year.

COMMITTEE OF THE CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO. *A Report on Vocational Training in Chicago and in Other Cities*. Pp. xiii, 315. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: City Club, 1912.

The City Club of Chicago has rendered a signal service in this excellent compilation of material on "applied education." The tendency toward vocational training should receive a great impetus from the sane constructive recommendations which the committee of the City Club has outlined in such great detail. Although extremely complex, these recommendations may be summarized as (1) the establishment of a differentiated curriculum in the seventh and eighth years; (2) a vocational school replacing the present seventh and eighth years which children may enter at the age of thirteen; (3) an industrial school which over-age children may enter at twelve; (4) a highly differentiated high school system consisting of general technical, commercial, industrial and trade courses—the trade courses open to those who have selected the vocational school instead of the seventh and eighth years of the regular course; (5) day continuation classes which children may enter at fourteen; (6) apprenticeship schools which children

may enter at sixteen. All of these suggestions are intended to supplement the regular course of study at present existing in the schools. The committee has prepared a careful diagram, showing the method by which these various departments will be articulated. The report also includes a careful analysis of industrial and trade education under both public and private auspices in other cities. The whole work is worthy of the careful perusal of all persons intimately connected with the public educational system.

DAVIS, B. M. *Agricultural Education in the Public Schools*. Pp. vii, 163. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1912.

DEALEY, J. Q. *The Family in its Sociological Aspects*. Pp. iv, 137. Price, 75 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1912.

This little volume is a sane and scientific treatment of the family. Its wide reading would serve admirably to counteract the alarmist views so prevalent in our day regarding the subject. It is neither comprehensive nor adequate as a treatment of the subject for the student who desires to obtain a thorough-going knowledge, but for the laymen, for whom essentially it is written, it is sufficient to demonstrate that the family is a fundamental social institution, and while subject to certain changes in ideals because of modern conditions, is in no danger whatever of being seriously affected. One finishes the reading of these pages with a wholesome optimism in regard to the future of the family.

DEPLOIGE, S. *Le Conflit de la Morale et de la Sociologie* (2d ed.). Pp. xvi, 424. Price, 7.50 fr. Paris: F. Alcan, 1912.

DEWEY, D. R. *Financial History of the United States*. Pp. xxxvii, 544. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

The cordial reception with which earlier editions of this standard work were received is in itself sufficient evidence of its value. This edition is the fourth revision the third one having appeared in 1907. A chapter entitled "Financiering under Expansion" has been added to bring the narrative down to date. One of the most valuable features of the volume is "Suggestions for Students, Teachers and Readers" and this has been made even more helpful by the addition of new titles and references.

DILLA, HARRIETTE M. *The Politics of Michigan*. Pp. 258. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

The work traces faithfully national political issues within the state in so far as their fortunes can be arrived at from a study of the *Congressional Globe*, party conventions and platforms, election statistics, news items and editorial opinions. Party leaders stand out clearly in their relation to these issues. State issues are carefully, though briefly, treated. The student of state politics will not find an adequate or unified treatment of state history, but he will find much helpful work critically done, an advantage not afforded by most other histories of the state. For the most part citations to sources are adequate. Occasionally, statements are found without indication of sources. Three or four newspapers are sometimes regarded as representative of the Democratic party, and the *Detroit Free Press* is cited to prove a statement made of the entire party. The bibliography seems to have stated the available sources and to have indicated their value for the matter in hand.

DOTY, ALVAH H. *The Mosquito, Its Relation to Disease and Its Extermination.*

Pp. 79. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912.

The author has rendered a real service to the public health movement by the popularizing of the scientific knowledge of the means of transmitting malaria and yellow fever through the bite of the mosquito. As long as these little pests were regarded merely as sources of discomfort and annoyance they could be endured but now that they are known to be disease carriers, they must be destroyed. This little volume by its identification of the dangerous varieties and its explanation of the means of their extermination has revealed clearly our social responsibility. The elimination of these infectious diseases is now a public duty.

FAGAN, JAMES O. *The Autobiography of an Individualist.* Pp. 290. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1912.

Despite the title, this book is in large part a discussion of railroad problems. Starting with his autobiography, the author devotes three chapters to his exciting experiences in Scotland, South America and Africa. He then leaves his plot and devotes the rest of the book to criticism of present tendencies in industrial management. Much of the material used has been drawn from previous writings of the author.

After severely criticising present conditions, the conclusion is reached that only through individualism and the removal of all artificial restraint will improvement be secured. The labor unions in particular are sharply criticised. They are accused of forcing the workingman to sink his industrial personality and become a mere automaton. The union is the main opponent of efficiency, says the author. Regulation of labor organizations is ardently advocated. Democracy must "quietly but firmly place a restraining hand on all organized labor, and in so doing it will give millions of other toilers a greater measure of social and industrial justice."

Though no attempt at scientific treatment is made, the book is readable and throws an interesting light on many present-day problems.

FLOY, HENRY. *Valuation of Public Utility Properties.* Pp. viii, 390. Price, \$5.00. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1912.

FOELSKE, H. E. *The Practice of Democracy—Socialism vs. Individualism.* Pp. 73. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar Company, 1912.

HIGBY, C. D. *The Government of Pennsylvania and the Nation.* Pp. vi, 266. Price, 70 cents. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1912.

The author's aim, as set forth in the preface, to place before the students in our schools a description of the whole of our government—the part conducted by the state, and the part administered by the nation—has been realized in the completion of this little book on "The Government of Pennsylvania and the Nation." The first part of the book takes up the local districts, counties and cities of Pennsylvania, the powers and duties of each officer thereunder being clearly defined. The next few chapters deal primarily with the state, and its legislative, executive and judicial departments. The remainder of the work is devoted to the national government, and this part lacks none of the illuminat-

ing information characteristic of the preceding portions. In the appendix are the constitutions of Pennsylvania and the United States.

KEITH, A. B. *Responsible Government in the Dominions*. Pp. lxxiv, 1670. Price, \$12.75. New York: Oxford University Press, 1912.

LOWRY, E. B., and LAMBERT, R. J. *Himself*. Pp. 216. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1912.

This is an admirable presentation. The advocate or teacher of sex hygiene could find no more serviceable summary of vital facts. The reading of such a book could not but lead to a higher practical morality.

MARTIN, G. W. (Ed.). *Collections of Kansas State Historical Society, 1911-12*. 12th vol. Pp. xxxii, 569. Topeka: State Printing Office, 1912.

MORSE, EDWIN W. *Causes and Effects in American History*. Pp. xxvi, 302. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912.

To tell "the story of the origin and development of the nation" in two hundred and ninety small octavo pages is Mr. Morse's task. He believes that details have obscured our history and that the important thing is to bring "economic and intellectual influences" into sharp relief. Emphasis is placed not on political evolution, but upon the important parts which intellectual and religious freedom, industrial and commercial activity and even literature and the fine arts have played in shaping the life of the people. For a book which is evidently intended for readers interested primarily in problems of the present day the devotion of one-half the space to the period before 1812 seems unfortunate. The chapters are interestingly written but of necessity are little more than snap-shots of phases of our national life.

MYERS, A. C. (Ed.). *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware, 1630-1707*. Pp. xiv, 476. Price, \$3.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1912.

OGBURN, WM. F. *Progress and Uniformity in Child Labor Legislation*. Pp. 215. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

This is an interesting attempt to apply statistical methods to the field of comparative legislation. The author states that "the results of this inquiry are of importance to sociology in showing the possibilities of measuring social pressure by standard deviations and of interpreting their significance" (p. 23). "It is hoped that this subject will be of practical value, especially to legislators, who it is believed, can better frame their laws on child labor after a thorough knowledge of the status of child labor laws in the various states" (p. 18). The child labor laws from 1879-1909 are studied. Occupations, exemptions, age limits, hours of labor, educational requirements, working papers, and penalties and inspection are the headings under which the subject is treated. The ninety tables add much to the value of the text. The author decides from his historical study that there has been great progress in the past thirty years, especially in the raising of the age limit at which children may start work and the notable decrease in the number of hours that they are permitted to work. As a study in a new method of presenting social material, the work is of real value. It is almost impossible to keep the



material sufficiently up-to-date, to make it of use to legislators. This study does not attempt to analyze the laws passed during the last three years.

PARTRIDGE, G. E. *The Genetic Philosophy of Education*. Pp. xv, 401. Price, \$1.50. New York: Sturgis and Walton Company, 1912.

This book is a restatement of the views of President G. Stanley Hall, whose writings are in too scattered a form to be available to the general reader. It is a valuable addition to the literature of social psychology and education, written so clearly and simply that anyone can understand it. A real want is thus supplied in a way that can be heartily recommended. Dr. Hall is too important a man to be overlooked by workers in social science or education. Genetic education and dynamic economics are after all but two views of the same current changes.

PRATT, SERENO S. *The Work of Wall Street*. Pp. xxi, 440. Price, \$1.75. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912.

This is a revision of the work published in 1903. Much old matter has been omitted and a considerable amount of new material inserted which considerably increases the size of the volume. Several entirely new chapters have been added and the report of the Hughes Commission has been added as an appendix. In all particulars the book has been thoroughly revised and brought down to date.

THE PRINCESS. *Traveller's Tales*. Pp. xii, 296. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

These "Traveller's Tales" are given in a series of letters by an American woman, telling of her journeyings in Belgium, Germany, England, Scotland and Wales. They are charmingly written with a noticeable lack of the mere long descriptions that usually characterize books of travel. Besides having a cultured mind well versed in the art, literature and history of the countries, she had, perhaps because of this, a deep appreciation of the meaning of what she saw and an understanding of the people. The book abounds in many stories and legends that make history live again.

Although the letters are in a way delightfully personal, they are hardly intimate enough to be addressed to a "Dearest Beloved" nor do "Your Most Devoted Princess" and other fanciful terms quite agree with the idea of the writer we get from the letters. The tales would have been better simply as accounts of her travels rather than as letters which too evidently were never written as such but are only a form of literary expression.

ROLLINS, MONTGOMERY. *Tables of Bond Values* (19th ed.). Boston: The Author, 1912.

ROSENAU, M. J. *The Milk Question*. Pp. xiv, 309. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1912.

Among all modern problems few possess more various relations than the milk question. Dr. Rosenau has compiled the eight Harris Lectures delivered at Northwestern University so as to make a most satisfactory discussion of the milk question in its sanitary, chemical, dietetic, legal, hygienic, economic and social aspects. He has maintained an attitude of utmost fairness toward the farmer, the middleman, and the consumer. With broad vision he has presented a masterly, sane, constructive program for the solution of the various questions

connected with the main theme. The book is rich in facts, strong in demonstrations, and able in rational discussion. The final solution of the milk problem requires in his estimation the mutual cooperation of the farmer, the consumer, the middleman, the health officer, the transportation agent and the legislator. His views regarding pasteurization deserve particular attention at this time when pasteurized milk is receiving constant discussion. Inasmuch as the definition of pasteurization lacks completeness and misconceptions and confusion are rife, he advocates that all pasteurized milk should be properly labeled with a degree of heat, a period of time, and the date on which it was subjected to the process. He is an advocate of pasteurization and regards this as one part of the solution of the problem. In his estimation pasteurization makes no change in either the nourishment or the digestibility of the milk, but he does not believe that the process should be utilized for the purpose of milk preservation or for the purpose of redeeming dirty milk.

For the purpose of securing clean milk, inspection of the farm, the dairy, the transportation and places of retail sale are essential. To render milk safe from diseases, as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and the like, pasteurization is essential. The full solution of the milk question, therefore, requires inspection, supervision and pasteurization.

ROSS, E. A. *Changing America*. Pp. 236. Price, \$1.20. New York: Century Company, 1912.

This volume is made up of a series of addresses and articles interpretative of various phases of contemporary life. The last four chapters, on The Middle West, appeared in the *Century*. These afford a telling picture of the race stuff of which the middle west is made, of its democratic tendencies, its educational growth, its social and its cultural qualities. The earlier chapters are miscellaneous, ranging from such general themes as The Outlook for Plain Folk and The World-Wide Advance of Democracy to such specific topics as Women in Industry and The Increase of Divorce. All show the keenness of observation, the facility of expression and the aphoristic quality characteristic of Professor Ross's style and method.

SHELTON, W. A. *The Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway*. Pp. x, 133. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1912.

The promoters of a new railroad, in order to secure capital from judicious investors, are compelled to furnish evidence of a prospective traffic sufficient to make the proposed enterprise a paying investment. Mr. Shelton's monograph is a challenge to the "promoters" of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway to give similar proof that the investment of a large amount of public funds in their transportation scheme would be justified. A study of the statistics of the present traffic on the Mississippi River, of existing rail and water rates, and of the difficulties of navigation that would be encountered in the proposed waterway, lead him to the conclusion that from the standpoint of traffic at least, the enterprise would be a colossal failure.

SPEER, ROBERT E. *South American Problems*. Pp. xi, 270. Price, 75 cents. New York: Student Volunteer Movement, 1912.

Mr. Speer deals not with the political and economic problems of the southern

continent but, except in two brief introductory chapters, with problems of education and religion; in fact all but three chapters are devoted to a criticism of the policies of the Roman Catholic Church. The author holds the Church responsible for all South American shortcomings "by virtue of its claim of South America as a Roman Catholic continent" (p. 169). Protestant and Catholic churches in North America would not welcome the application of a similar test.

STODDART, W. H. B. *The Mind and Its Disorders* (2d Ed.). Pp. xvi, 518. Price, \$4.00. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons, 1912.

A neurological work well adapted to inform social workers interested in the care and treatment of the insane.

TODD, MABEL L. *Tripoli, the Mysterious*. Pp. xv, 214. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1912.

Because of the Turko-Italian war the subject Tripoli is timely. The conflict plays no important part in the book though the introduction gives a description of the first clash of arms. Mrs. Todd's object is rather to let us see how Tripoli lives and how it impresses the chance visitor. A touch of history is given in the chapter discussing our conflict with the Barbary powers in the early nineteenth century, but the chief attention is given to affairs of the present day. The country's inhabitants of many colors, the primitive occupations and more primitive schools, the consulates of the foreign powers, the ruins of the Roman occupation, the recent solar eclipses, the lives of the Tripolitan women, are all passed in review. The most interesting chapters of the book describe two Mohammedan weddings and a Jewish-Arab wedding, all marked by curious formalist ceremonies. No attempt is made to write a scientific treatise, but one who reads this book will find it an engaging account of the obvious features of north African life.

VERHOEFF, MARY. *The Kentucky Mountains—Transportation and Commerce, 1750-1911*. Pp. xiii, 208. Price, \$5.00. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co., Ltd.

WHETHAM, W. C. D., and C. D. *An Introduction to Eugenics*. Pp. viii, 66. Price, 35 cents. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

This little volume is calculated better to create popular interest in the subject of Eugenics than to serve as a scientific introduction. The first chapter is devoted to a brief history of the Eugenics movement with particular reference to the work of Galton and Mendel. Chapter two is devoted to a discussion of Racial Qualities which are most easily susceptible of examination in the light of modern theories of heredity, such as susceptibility to disease, the inheritance of mental defects and of ability. Methods and materials of research are treated in the third chapter with a brief discussion of results obtained. Chapter four, on The Construction of Society, lays special emphasis upon the biological element in the history of mankind and upon the effects of environment as a selective agency.

For readers unfamiliar with the material of the science there is much to stimulate interest and to create a desire for further inquiry. For those already interested the treatment will seem fragmentary and disconnected. The bibliography contained in the appendix is utterly insufficient to give any adequate knowledge of sources.

WHITIN, E. STAGG. *Penal Servitude*. Pp. xi, 162. Price, \$1.50. New York: National Committee on Prison Labor, 1912.

In this book the author has popularized the findings of the National Committee on Prison Labor. A report which would otherwise be read only by a narrow circle of specialists is thus made interesting and accessible to a wide group of readers. It is illustrated with photographs of prisons and of prison labor under a variety of conditions.

The material is organized in seven parts or general divisions as follows: I. The Economic Problem; II. The Political Problem; III. The Institution; IV. Employment; V. The Market; VI. The Educational Problems; VII. Methods of Reform.

The justification of the resolution of the committee "declaring itself opposed to the contract system of prison labor and to every other system which exploits his labor to the detriment of the prisoner" is shown by vivid pictures of conditions wherever exploiting systems exist. The reader is not wearied by citations of figures but is permitted to hear conversations and look into the institutions. It is an intensely human presentation. One is impressed as he reads with the lack of foresight and of genuine concern in the welfare of the prisoners. Even former prison reforms were directed chiefly toward the improvement of physical conditions. It is to the problems involved in "Penal Servitude," "the last surviving vestige of the old slave system" and its dehumanizing effects upon these unfortunate wards of the state, that the contents of the book is devoted and its message is indeed a valuable one.

WIEHL, OSCAR M. *Electoral Reform*. Pp. 32. Price, 6d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1912.

WILCOX, D. F. *Government by All the People*. Pp. xi, 324. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

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## REVIEWS

BRAITHWAITE, WILLIAM C. *The Beginnings of Quakerism*. Pp. xlv, 542. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

This volume is one of a comprehensive series on the origin and growth of Quakerism, under the general editorship of Dr. Rufus M. Jones. After a penetrating introduction on the Quaker type of mystical religion, contributed by the general editor, the author opens his work with chapters on the Puritan Revolution and the early life of George Fox. The body of the book carries the history from the pioneer work of 1649 to the close of the Restoration year, 1660. Other volumes are announced to continue the relation.

There have been some good brief sketches of early Quakerism written recently, but the only work comparable to the present volume both in quality and comprehensiveness is that by William Sewell, published in Dutch in 1717 and in English five years later. Sewell's history was carefully compiled and is still useful. The advantages of Braithwaite's volume over it are the following: Somewhat more space than Sewell gave to the same period; a nearer freedom